

**Whole Number 1,086.**

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National Bank. In our article of Wednesday last week, we had the following: "The committee on the National Bank (Bank of Commerce) have stated boldly in Wall Street, that the plan of a National Bank has been decided upon at Washington, and will be consummated in 90 days."

"The call for an extra session is now official, and great efforts will be made to carry out this scheme. The bank is at this moment on the verge of destruction, and the firms that have controlled it will go down with the progress of events. It is probable, from the state of affairs, that a National Bank can be carried at the extra session. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is so palpably absurd in the existing state of affairs, that it will, in all probability, fall through. The main feature of the session will be the supply bill. It is stated that the demands on the Treasury are much greater than the receipts, and the failure of the United States Bank has caused so great a depression, that the receipts from the customs will be next to nothing. The probability is, that money will be raised by loan, and a five per cent. stock created, as a basis of a national debt hereafter."

#### From the New York Herald April 4.

#### SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship British Queen arrived here this morning about three o'clock, after a most tempestuous passage of 21 days. All the boats of her harbor pulled out, and all the sails were carried away in one storm. She comes out under the command of Lieut. Franklin, R. N.

Mr. Chess, one of the passengers in the British Queen, who has been accustomed to the sea for thirty years, and who has crossed the Atlantic ten times within the last two and a half years, informs us he never knew more tremendous weather, and that nothing but the skill of Capt. Franklin, and the remarkable strength of the ship, prevented her from foundering.

The Queen brings sixty-one adult passengers besides several children and servants. At one time, the passengers wished Lieut. Franklin to run into Falmouth, but he determined to run for Halifax. They have addressed a highly complimentary letter to him. The storm that struck her lasted 10 consecutive days.

The Queen put into Halifax last Wednesday, repaired her wheels, took in some coal and left on Thursday.

The news she brings is of a most interesting and highly important character. There is a terrible commotion in England occasioned partly by the failure of the Chinese Expedition, and the McLeod affair. The packet ship Westchester arrived out on the 5th with Mr. Pickens's Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and this occasioned a greater excitement than the news of the failure of the U. S. Bank.

The "London Times" printed the whole of the report, with most abusive comments.

The news had an important effect on stocks of all kinds.

A letter from Paris states that a great fall took place in French funds in consequence of the late news from America.

The news from China is of the most gloomy character possible, and very perturbing to England. And the news from Egypt is scarcely less so. The Eastern Question has been opened in a new form. Admiral Eliott has left China for England, in consequence of a palpation of the heart.

There is a rumor that Lord Palmerston is to be called to the House of Lords.

Dr. Baring brought over that bottle of water from the River Jordan with which Victoria's baby was baptized.

The Bishops have made a great noise because there have been two masquerades given at Drury Lane Theatre.

All the markets were affected by the news from America; and on the 5th of March, a report was circulated that a fleet of 10 sail of the line is ordered to sail for Gibraltar, in consequence of the trial of Mr. McLeod. It is also stated that Lord Palmerston has sent out orders to the Ambassador at Washington to demand the immediate release of McLeod.

The Queen, her Courts, &c.—All connected with these parties are well and happy, for ought that appears to the contrary. Mr. Pickens's Report has not injured the digestion of little Victoria or disturbed the slumbers of the Royal Baby. The Queen, with Albert, the Baby, the Baroness, the parrot and the monkeys, were all going to spend the Easter Holidays together at Claremont instead of Windsor.

The Earl of Essex is dead.

Sir David Wilkie after painting a portrait of the Sultan of Turkey has returned to England.

The Electress of Hesse is dead.

Correspondence of the Herald.

LONDON, March 19.

The last two arrivals from your side bring intelligence which has caused great excitement in every part of England, and instead of talking to you of war with France, it is now my duty to tell you that England is turning her attention to a war with the United States of America. The impression of McLeod is regarded with the utmost indignation, and unless he is promptly released, there is little doubt but that immediate war will be the consequence.

Parliamentary Intelligence.—There was nothing occurred of much interest in the House on the 9th of March. On the 8th, the following took place in the House of Lords:

Dispute with America.—The Earl of Montagu said, he rose to put a question to the noble viscount opposite, respecting some information which had, it appeared, just been received from America, and which was of great importance to this country. That intelligence he understood had created a great sensation in the city, and had caused a fall in the price of public funds. He alluded to a report from the committee of foreign relations, made on the 13th of last month, to Congress, and he wished to know whether any confirmation as to the document in question being official had been received by Her Majesty's Ministers. It was not his intention, on the present occasion to submit to their lordships any motion on the subject, as he was most desirous not to cause a greater division between the two governments than that which unfortunately now existed. But when a report, such as that to which he had referred was promulgated it was proper that they should receive information as to its authenticity. For his own part, he thought it could not be genuine. He believed that it must be an invention, and there were many persons who would be led to propagate such a report for stock jobbing objects. He felt very great doubts as to the authenticity of this report, and why?—because, aware of the good understanding of the inhabitants of the United States, he could not think that they would maintain such doctrines.

He was convinced that if the inhabitants of the United States would but consider—if they would

look around to the situation of their own finances—if they would recollect that there are 3,000,000 of negro slaves in their country, and a great body of Indians in the track settlements, who might be induced, in consequence of the wrongs they complained of, to take a part in the contest—if they cast their eyes towards Canada, where there was a loyal set of men as any in the empire, and asked, "Had they not the power of getting into their hands individuals belonging to the United States,—and, also, if they recollect the very large body of regular troops that we had in Canada, and the efficient naval force which was now at our disposal, in consequence of the Eastern question being settled—they would, if they considered these points, anxiously abstain from these hostilities. They were a calculating people, and they would see that they must sustain an immense loss by such an event. For these reasons he was of opinion that the document was not a true one. He therefore asked the noble viscount whether Her Majesty's Ministers had received any official information respecting this report. Under all the circumstances, he felt that he was perfectly justified in putting this question. This report had appeared in the public papers, and it was necessary that some information should be afforded respecting it. At the present moment he did not think it right to make any observations on the subject; but if they were given to understand that the report was to be considered as official, he should feel it to be his duty at a proper time, to bring the matter before the house, for a document more insulting to this nation could not probably be conceived."

Viscount Melbourne said, he was unable to give any other answer to the question to the noble Earl than by stating, that he was not aware whether any communication had been received that morning from Her Majesty's Minister in the United States relative to the subject referred to. But he apprehended from the form in which the document appeared, that there could be no doubt of its authenticity.

House of Commons, March 9.—Mr. Hume moved for a return under different heads, of the manner in which the several sums voted for the insurrection in Canada, viz: in 1838, £500,000, in 1839, £647,000, and in 1840, £523,000, amounting in the three years to £1,700,000, were expended. "A return of the number of muskets and other fire arms, of swords, and the quantity and kind of military stores, sent to and landed in Syria, since July, 1840." Also for "a return of the number of English, Scotch, and Irish non-commissioned officers and privates in the whole of the British Army in each of the years on the 1st of January, 1830 and 1840, distinguishing the household troops, the cavalry, the artillery, and sappers and miners from regiments of the line."—Ordered.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, there was no allusion to the affair of McLeod, or Mr. Pickens's Report; neither was there on the following day.

House of Commons, March 5.—The United States.—On the question that the House go into a Committee of Supply, to which the army estimates were to be referred.

Mr. S. O'Brien took the opportunity of alluding to the state of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Two circumstances were stated in the newspapers to have occurred recently, which, if true, deserve the immediate notice of the House of Commons. The first was that a true bill had been found in the United States against Colonel McLeod for murder and arson, on the allegation that he had been present at a transaction ordered by the colonial authorities of Canada, and the second was that the Legislature of Maine had recently passed these two resolutions:

"That the Governor be authorized to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain now quartered on the territory called 'disputed' by the British Government; that the resources of this State be, and they are hereby placed at the disposal of the Governor, and the specific sum of \$400,000 be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury, for the purpose of carrying the said resolutions into effect." He did not know what authority there was for believing these resolutions to be genuine; but, if they were authentic, they amounted to nothing less than a declaration of war against Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) He was more adverse to war than any individual in that House. He looked upon a war with the United States as one more to be deprecated than any other, inasmuch as it must be of a fratricidal character. (Hear, hear.) He likewise saw that the vast commercial interests of this country must be exposed to disaster by its continuance.

Still, if war did take place on the present occasion, it would not be a war of our seeking. Besides, we should lose our high character as a nation, if we did not defend our colonies when attacked; neither could we claim their allegiance if we did not give them protection when they were acting under our authority. (Hear, hear.) He had seen a great exercise of our vigor under the auspices of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs in another part of the Globe, where it was of a more ambiguous character than it would be on the present occasion; and that he trusted that the noble lord would, on this emergency, display the same vigor which he had displayed elsewhere. His movements, however, were so secret—and he did not blame the noble lord for it—that the House had no opportunity of forming an opinion upon the efficacy of his directions. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, his duty, as a member of Parliament, to say that our interests would be better secured than they were at present, in case we had a strong fleet in front of the harbors of the United States and a strong army on the frontiers of British America. He left it to the Government to say whether the naval and military estimates were on a sufficiently large scale to meet every contingency that might arise in that quarter of the Globe. (Hear, hear.) If they were not, ministers would be wanting in their duty if they did not come down to Parliament and ask for such sums as would enable them to meet every contingency. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the House would willingly comply with any demand which would enable them to secure the honor and interest of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ewart did not see the necessity for anticipating differences between the two countries. He believed that the great body of Americans were inclined to peace with this country; they knew their own interest too well, he believed, to wish for war. He trusted that the unhappy discord which appeared existed at present might pass off without evil results; and he was confident that, if it did, not only the interest, but the wishes, of both nations would be satisfied.

Mr. Hume hoped that the noble lord would be able to settle the house and the country by some statement on this subject, (cries of oh!) and remove any prejudice which might be occasioned by silence. He (Mr. Hume) was of opinion that there was no ground for immediate interference. He thought that nothing had taken place in America, but what had been done under the civil law, and was manifestly too soon to appeal to war when

they were not informed that any thing had taken place which was not in accordance with the laws of those countries in which they had taken place.

The house then went into committee.

The McLeod Affair in England.—The "London Times" holds the following language in relation to this matter:

What is the news received since our last publication. We left Mr. McLeod remanded to prison, with a bill of indictment found against him for murder by the grand jury of Lockport. A peremptory demand for his liberation was transmitted as is said, some days ago by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, with orders for the latter gentleman, in case of a refusal, to demand his passport, and retire from Washington. Were we right, once more we ask, in reproaching the Queen's Ministers for not having a timely armament of the coast or land frontier of the republic?

See what the New York packet of yesterday announced to us. It is not an affair with Maine about the North-Eastern Boundary, or even with New York only on the outrage against Mr. McLeod. The quarrel has assumed a higher as well as more stubborn character, and many members of Congress have been parties to it. But in what a spirit! In one worthy of the Van Buren Government, which has, at least, passively encouraged and encouraged the late wholesale land pirate war against Britain, and the partisans of which have been the most active instruments in framing and carrying a report presented by the chairman of the Committee on "Foreign Relations" in the House of Representatives—a document which we do not scruple to describe as the most virulent, unprincipled, and revolting that has ever disgraced the records of any people, however immersed in the rudest or most corrupt vice.

Think only of the regard for truth which describes in an official document the Caroline as a harmless trading vessel, her owners as having intended her for a peaceable ferry boat!—her employment at worst, being merely that of having afforded accommodation to one out of two parties of the Queen of England's subjects engaged in civil war against each other—and her conveyance of artillery being confined to one small six pounder! Such are the impudent allegations of this legislative body. Why, the sole business, of this culprit schooner was felony against the rights of England, and against the laws of nations—her traffic was murder—her passengers were assassins, leagued together by a deliberate engagement to slaughter the subjects of our English Queen—her freight was implements of destruction. The owner of the "toy six pounder" was himself a pirate, and her partnership was not, as falsely asserted, in the service of one faction of British subjects carrying on civil war against another, but in the service rendered by her to a band of United States citizens, robbers and ruffians, who had seized for their own use an island within the dominion of our Sovereign, and fired upon every British ship and subject that passed within range of their batteries. To the felons who thus occupied Navy Island, the schooner Caroline conveyed whatever aid in men, arms, and ammunition—whatever contraband of war they required, had that been an open contest carried on between civilized nations.

Yet the "Committee of Foreign Relations" have not blushed in the face of Congress to defend the cause of that sanguinary marauder, and to talk of her capture as being an attack upon the dignity of the Republic!

We shall not quote from this unprincipled and offensive trade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it *in extenso* for themselves, and then judge what chance exists of fair or just treatment from these authorities, with which such a dialogue of politics could have originated.

We see with pleasure that Messrs. Adams, Granger, and one or two more members of Congress, bestowed upon the report and its movers the condemnation which it richly deserved, and it is known that they are friends of the Harrison Ministry (a new Cabinet) who will therefore almost certainly not act on the policy therein recommended. The report, however, was printed with all its sins and falsehoods on its head—printed and circulated throughout the whole republic, by a majority of 103 to 68—who thus have done their utmost to poison and envenom the mind of the American democracy against England; while a motion for printing the whole diplomatic correspondence between the British and American Ministers, which would have enabled every man in the community to judge for himself, how much truth there was in the report, would have brought it to the test, was, by a large majority, rejected.

Such is this as a sample of the spirit predominating amongst the Republicans. If the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, is there not ground to fear that they may be too loath to resist the faction?

That Providence may yet, by some unforeseen and blessed interposition, design to save this realm from the calamities which threaten to force themselves upon her, who is there that must not fervently pray? That without the special interference of the Almighty, any human means of averting war are apparent to our anticipation, we should be hypocrites to boast. But may heaven prosper the cause of truth and justice.

If, again, we give up Mr. McLeod to be assassinated under color of a mock judicial process in New York, what British subject anywhere could rely on protection by its own government, against foreigners? What British subject in the remotest spot of the world, would accept a commission from his sovereign, or undertake any military duty at her command, this gentleman for executing the orders of her officers, should be led out to execution by a foreign tribunal!

A Movement.—The British Ministers have increased the ordinance estimates, and the House of Commons have allowed them. A new moat and new bayonet, both of them of a highly improved character, have been introduced into the British army.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to close business, requests all persons indebted to him either by Note or book account, to call and settle between this and May Court, 1841, or the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

NOAH ROBERTS.

Salisbury, N. C., April 9, 1841.

Taken Up and Committed, TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17, 1840.



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, April 16, 1841.

### THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The death of Gen. Harrison considered in a political point of view, must be regarded as an event of great moment, not simply as being the first instance since the establishment of our Government, that an acting President of the United States has died, but chiefly because it is to be followed by most important consequences.—The leaders of the party which came into power on the 4th of March, hoped, under the influence of his name, which had been to them a tower of strength, to carry out their long cherished schemes, that is: the establishment of a National Bank—the increase of the Tariff—the system of Federal Internal Improvement—a new National Debt, and other measures of a kindred character; but all these hopes are now buried in the grave of the late President, unless Mr. Tyler shall abandon his former principles—falsely every one of his old professions, and bow his neck in submissive obedience to wear the collar of Clay and Webster. Will he do this? Will he give up his old principles so long maintained, and so warmly advocated, and now, in the time of trial, sacrifice the reputation of his past life at the shrine of party? We hope not, although to tell the truth, we apprehend much from the influence of the Federal dynasty, which was but yesterday so securely confident of carrying out all their odious anti-Republican policies.

If, however, he does not falter from his Republican faith—if he stands firm, then the Bank question is forever settled, for heretofore he has been the uncompromising enemy of a United States Bank. If he stands firm, we have nothing to fear on the Tariff question, for heretofore he has been the mortal foe of a Protective Tariff. In short, he has been a real State Rights Republican—a strict constructionist of the Jeffersonian School.

The following is an extract from a letter of his written as late as in October last, to William E. Jeter and others of Henrico County, Va., in answer to one asking his opinions on various points. We find it reproduces in the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer of the 5th inst.

The extract will give some idea of his opinions on three subjects; 1st, a United States Bank; 2nd, a Tariff; 3rd, Internal Improvements.

"Whether I would or would not exert the veto, it will be time enough for me to say when I am either a candidate for, or an incumbent of the Presidential office, neither of which I expect ever to be. If your question had been so varied as to have inquired of me what course I would pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bank, you should have had a direct and emphatic answer. As it is, I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of issuing a score facies against the coin, and my vote given in the Senate of the United States in 1824, on the question of re-chartering the late Bank."

"That Congress has a right to impose duties on merchandise imported, none can deny. The rate of duties, you are well aware, is called a Tariff of Duties. The power 'to lay duties' is given by the Constitution in express terms. The right to collect the duties is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, operates *pro tanto* as a bounty on the production of the same article at home, and it has manifested a new policy on the part of all Administrations so to impose the duties as to advance the production of such articles as were of national importance. I certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency of such a course. The duties, however, should be laid with reference to revenue, except where they are laid to counteract the policy of a foreign Government, and with a view to the regulation of trade. I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the compromise law as obligatory on the country, and that I am resolved, so far as it depends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good faith."

"This question is a mere abstraction in the present condition of the Treasury, for there is no money there to carry out any system of Internal Improvements. My votes are repeatedly recorded on the journals of Congress against the power of Congress over this subject, in all its phases and aspects, as well in regard to roads and canals, as to harbors and rivers. The first, viz: a proposition to raise and canals, have well nigh entirely ceased, while annual appropriations, to a large amount, have been made to harbors and rivers, with the sanction and approval of the President of the United States."

From these avowals, it observed in good faith, it is very clear that the Bank Federalists and high Tariffists, have but little to hope from John Tyler the now Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The following article from the Washington Globe of the 5th inst., shows clearly and satisfactorily the principles which Mr. Tyler has avowed and acted on through his past public career. If he has the boldness now to determine that he, John Tyler, shall be President, and not Clay and Webster—and to carry out these professions, he will soon find himself deserted by the Federalists, and sustained by the Republicans of the country. A startling responsibility rests upon him in determining the direction and impulse which his hand is to give the ship of State.

### PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESENT CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

The extracts given below from the speeches delivered by Mr. TYLER in the Congress of the United States, distinctly mark out all the leading principles involved in the present crisis of the country, and, we presume, the course he will pursue. They are so plain and full, and have such direct application to the great measures now brought before the public, in the attempt to revive the A. S. Bank system (a bill was called upon a most gigantic scale, that we need say nothing in the way of explanation or comment.

We must, however, point the public eye to the eloquent passage from the speech on the Turkish mission, which proclaims sentiments now, if ever, to be illustrated by him. When he denominated this noble sketch, Mr. Tyler probably little thought that circumstances would ever place him in the situation, and in a condition of things, where his word would be sufficient to stay the most fatal encroachments ever contemplated upon those principles of Government to which he has ever avowed his allegiance, and which he then coupled with a just expression of homage to the State which had so gloriously maintained them. To stay the present attempt to re-establish the now overthrown policy which Mr. Clay is striving to re-establish,

is to defeat it forever. The representation which the new census would bring in from the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama and the great West generally, would overbalance at once that moneyed influence which has given impetus to the present dangerous designs—designs which, if the issue were fairly made before the people in the elections, we have no doubt would be refuted by the suffrages of the agricultural classes of the seaboard States themselves.

### STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In the Senate, February 24, 1831, the appropriation to pay the negotiators of the Turkish treaty being under consideration, Mr. Tyler used the following language:

"It is our duty, Mr. President, under all circumstances, and however situated, to be faithful to the Constitution. *Esto perpetua* should be the motto to all in regard to that instrument, and more emphatically to those whose hands it is committed by the parties to the compact of Union. Sir, parties may succeed, and will succeed each other; stars that shine with brilliancy to-day, may be struck from their spheres to-morrow; convulsion may succeed convulsion; the battlements may rock about us, and the storm rage in its wildest fury; but while the Constitution is preserved inviolate, the liberties of the country will be secure. When we are asked to lay down the Constitution upon the shrine of party, our answer is, the price demanded is too great. If required to pass over its violation in silence, we reply, that to do so would be infidelity to our trust, and treason to those who sent us here. The constant effort of Virginia has been directed to its preservation; the political conflict of the hour has never led her to yield it for an instant. No matter with what solemnity the violation has been attended; although sanctioned by the two Houses of Congress and the President of the United States, and confirmed by judicial decision, she has not halted in her duty. How little, then, should we be entitled to represent her here, if we could so far forget ourselves as to hobble in our course."

### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Representatives February 19, 1819—the House being in Committee of the Whole to which has been referred the report of the conditional restrictions subsequently submitted by Mr. Spencer, the resolution absolutely to repeal the charter, submitted to Mr. Johnston of Virginia, and that offered by Mr. Trimble, to issue a score facies, Mr. Tyler said,

"The question whether it would be proper to direct a score facies against the Bank, involves I sell into two heads of inquiry. First, whether the charter has been so violated as to require a forfeiture? And so it is expedient to exact the forfeiture. The decision of the first would preclude me from an inquiry into the second. For, *inasmuch as I believe the creation of this corporation UNCONSTITUTIONAL*, I cannot, without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repeal the charter this made in the Constitution, (IF WHEN AN OVERT, UNLAWFUL, IN SPITE OF D. S. 1820) without violating the public faith. But believing, also, that it is EXPEDIENT TO PUT IT DOWN, and other gentlemen feeling themselves at liberty to follow up to that inquiry, I propose to express to you my views on that subject."

"I think that the incorporation of the United States Bank was calculated to delay the resumption of specie payments on the part of the State Bank."

"Mr. Chairman, I look to a more efficient cause for the resumption of specie payments; I look to the resolutions of the State Legislatures, to the resolution of Congress requiring the payment of all dues in the Government TO BE MADE IN SPECIE, of the notes of banks paying specie after the 23rd of February, 1817, as the great cause of this resumption, I stand opposed to ascribe more energy to the arm of this Government, than to my money institution."

"For once, I enter my protest against the banking system as conducted in this country; a system not to be supported by any correct principle of political economy. A gross delusion—the dream of the visionary—a system that has done more corrupt the morals of any time among men—which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of the honorable struggle which governs the action of a patriot, and makes a virtuous man, when he has made the tremendous jump his college, and introduced a spirit of luxury at variance with the simplicity of our institutions."

"I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step; ruin stares us in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits arising to commerce from the concentration of capital? Away with the delusion."

"EXPERIENCE HAS EXPOSED ITS FALLACY. True, for a moment, it has operated as stimulus but like ardent spirits, it has produced activity and energy for a moment; relaxation has followed, and the torpor of death has ensued."

"The revenues amount to upwards of \$20,000,000 annually. Require out a fourth or fifth part to be paid in gold or silver; what would be the effect? The merchants would collect true notes of banks and deposit specie for them; thus a test would be adopted by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The demand for specie thus produced would have the beneficial effect of introducing more of it into the country; for money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where it is most wanted. The system might be enlarged gradually, until your wishes should be consummated."

"I protest against the idea that the Government cannot do without this Bank. We are not dependent on this corporation. We could indeed do our situation if such was the case."

In Senate, June 11, 1832, the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, was taken up, the question being on its passage, and the yeas and nays being demanded:

Those who voted in favor of the bill were Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Evans, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudin, Poindeux, Prentiss, Robins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Sisson, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggoner, Webster, Wilkins, &c.

Those who voted against the bill were Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Buchanan, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Haynes, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, &c.

### PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

In the Senate, April 10, 1832, at the close of a very able and argumentative speech, which occupied two days in the delivery, in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Clay of Kentucky for a modification of the tariff, Mr. Tyler closed with the following eloquent appeal:

"In the names of the great actors of former times under the roof of that very edifice, (Faneuil Hall,) I invoke honorable Senators to pause, long to pause, ere they decide that this grinding system shall receive no abatement. Its oppression, if that were the only circumstance, would be as nothing in comparison with the alleviation of feeling which it has produced. What can compensate for the loss of that affection on the part of even a single State in this Union? Flatter not yourselves that this is exclusively a South Carolina question. No, sir, it is a Southern question. Every State on the other side of the Potomac feels acutely interested in it; our laboring men feel the most apprehension that to give relief can produce the slightest tendency to dissension. Do you ask to give perpetuity to the Union, practice not justice; for, as certain as fate itself, they who sow injustice will reap inquiry. I have been reared in a Southern plantation of the Union. My imagination led me to look into the distant future, and to contemplate the greatness of free America. I beheld her walking on the waves of the night, carrying along with her tidings of great joyful nations. I have seen her overturning the empire of despotism, and restoring to man his lost rights. Alas, we, who, while that master who shall sell the seeds of dissension upon the floor for him who will be never been born. If he call upon the thought to take him—may, if he bury him







responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or delinquency visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most odious punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, as essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adoption of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great republic for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government, and having in from the country so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb the balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody secession and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and ever-ruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

#### DEFINITIONS.

BY A MEMBER OF THE REFORM ADMINISTRATION.

**Freedom of Opinion.**—Holding what opinions you please, but never expressing them. *—Vide "Circular to Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury."*

**Freedom of Speech.**—Holding your tongue on forbidden subjects. *—Vide "Circular."*

**Preserving the Freedom of the Press.**—Breaking a contract with a publisher for expressing his opinions. *—Vide Messrs. Blair and Rice's case.*

**Freedom of Debate.**—Assailing private character to gratify personal malignity.

**Going straight forward.**—Turning one's face from the way we mean to go, and walking back wards. *—Vide Irishman's Pig.*

**Jeffersonian Democracy.**—Old Federal principles, with a new name. *—Mem. "I'll knock any man down who denies this."*

**Preserving the purity of Elections.**—Laying pipes. *—Vide fact, having men to vote seventeen times.*

**Securing the Independence of Electors.**—Turning them out of employment for voting according to their consciences.

**The general welfare.**—Any thing. *—Vide Old Epigram, or the "Free Reasons for Drinking."*

*"God wine, a friend, or being dry;  
Or lest we should be by-and-by;  
Or any other reason why."*

**Providing for the common defence.**—Distributing the public revenues and lands to the States, and leaving the fortifications to take care of themselves. *—Vide Distribution laws.*

**Economy.**—Squandering, borrowing, and running in debt. *—Vide Extra session.*

**Encouraging Domestic Industry.**—Employing our women and children in manufactories, in stead of at home. *—Vide New Tariff.*

**Restraining Executive Patronage.**—Turning out all opponents, and putting in our friends.

**Profession and Practice.**—Antipodes. *—Vide Old Roman Consul.*

From the Globe.

#### THE NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

It is time for the people of the United States to wake up to the danger of the new public debt, which the Federalists allege to exist in order to get a pretext for creating it. Forty millions of dollars is the most usual amount at which this pretended debt is now stated; and it may be assumed that that is the amount which the Federalists require for the foundation of a new National Bank, and the re-establishment of the funding system among us. The allegation of an existing debt of forty millions has been regarded by the public too much in the light of a mere invention to calculate the past Administration. It is indeed an invention, and a calumny of the Democracy was one of its objects; but it would be a fatal delusion to suppose that it was merely a calumny, and limited to the sole purpose of injuring those who have been in power. Very different, and very far beyond these designs, is the main object of the fabrication. It is to make good what they say—to create what they allege to exist—to build up a debt of forty millions—that they have ventured upon this foul calumny. Like the Federalists in Hamilton's time, whose first maxim was that a public debt was a public blessing, and whose first care was to create a national debt by assuming the State debts—like these old Federalists are the new ones of the present day, who now wield the destinies of the country. That the people may not consider this pretended debt as an empty calumny, leading to no consequences but defamation of the innocent, we mean to present them with the formal account of it presented in the House of Representatives by the arch-Federalist, Mr. Barnard of New York, and let them see that he and his party are in earnest in their design to saddle these forty millions upon the country, and that the extra session—a fit occasion for such a work—will be the time for consumma-

ting it. With this view, we here quote the items of this debt from the revised speech of Mr. Barnard, published both in the *Intelligencer* and in the *Globe*. The following is the extract from the speech, pompously headed:

*Statement of the public debt, regarded as accurate, and certain, existing on the 1st January 1841, though the amounts may not be exact.*

Treasury notes outstanding	\$4,650,000
Interest which will have accrued on them	250,000
Remains of old funded and certificate debt	335,000
Debts of the cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the Government, without interest	1,500,000
Amounts required to be invested for Indians and Indian tribes, at least	2,500,000
Principal sums payable to Indians, probably	1,000,000
Amount required by law to make good the deficit in the Navy Pension Fund	1,200,000
Annuities to Indians (supposed to be \$600,000) part payable in perpetuity and part for terms of years; the purchase or value of the whole not less than	5,000,000

Making, of actual debt, it is believed not less than \$16,515,000

To this is to be added the probable amounts of accruedness and liabilities growing out of past transactions, as follows:

For claims growing out of Indian affairs and relations, allowed, and which will be allowed in the Departments or by accounting officers, probably \$2,000,000

For claims growing out of the Florida war, &c., and which must be allowed by Congress, probably 3,000,000

Due from the Government on account of trust funds, other than Indian, probably 500,000

The fourth instalment, under the deposit act of 1836, claimed by the States 9,000,000

There are claims of American citizens for French spoliation on our commerce previous to 1800, quite likely to be allowed by Congress, to 5,000,000

19,500,000

So that the whole amount of indebtedness and liabilities, on account of past transactions, was, on the 1st of January, 1841, probably not less than \$36,015,000

Here, with all the formality of a Secretary of the Treasury, giving an account of a real public debt, this member of the Federal party heads his account as a "Statement of the Public Debt," and then goes on to give a statement which would excite no feelings but those of disgust and contempt for the profligacy which is manifested, were it not for the reflection that the party are in power who mean to adopt this statement as true, and act upon it at their extraordinary session.

It will be seen that Mr. Barnard makes the alleged public debt consist of thirty-six millions of dollars on the first day of January last. To make up this sum, he puts in nine millions for the debt of the Federal Government to the States, for not depositing the fourth instalment; while the States actually owe, and by solemn acts of their State Legislatures are pledged to return, twenty-seven millions to the United States, for the claims deposited already made with them. After this comes five millions for what is called "French spoliation," every Federalist delighting to insult France, by presenting her always as a spoiler—a robber! Five millions are set down under this head as a debt due from the United States to plundered merchants, when every body knows that his claim has been rejected under all Administrations for forty years—that there is not a dollar of it at this time due to a plundered merchant—that it has been bought up, part by the United States Bank for a few cents in the dollar, in exchange for Bank notes which she refuses to pay, part by speculators and stock gamblers in the cities, also at a few cents in the dollar, part by lobby members, who are to get a per centum in addition for passing it, and that much of it has been passed into the hands of members of Congress to purchase their votes, and that part has even gone to members of State Legislatures to obtain instructions from them to their delegation in Congress to vote for it. In fact, that it is a perfect old soldier certificate business, in which the original holders have been bought out by sharper at two shillings and sixpence in the pound. Probably the present holders have not paid three hundred thousand dollars in good money for the whole claim; yet the Federal party enumerate this five millions as a part of the public debt, due on the first day of January, 1841, and the payment of which they mean to assume, no doubt with forty years interest, at the called session in May next.

Two millions of Indian claims are pressed into the service by Mr. Barnard. These two millions, composed of a great many items, have most of them been rejected for years; but last year the Bank of the United States purchased them nearly all up with her own notes, which she now refuses to pay, so that all she gets out of these claims will be clear gains; and she relies upon her accommodating and see accommodated Federal friends in Congress to pass them all. A committee of Congress can have these facts proved by men now in the city of Washington.

Three millions of Florida claims constitute another item of this national debt. A part of these claims may be well founded, perhaps to the amount of a fraction of a million; the rest come under the description of the two millions mentioned above.

Another item of five millions is made up, by taking the annuities payable to the Indians, (about \$600,000 per annum), and converting them into a capital of five millions, and then counting this capital as debt due from the United States to these Indians on the 1st day of January last. Two other items for Indians, amounting together to \$3,500,000, are also included as debt due to them, when part of the amount is sheer fabrication, and the rest is an interest, the annual amount of which only is to be paid.

After the Indians comes in the navy pension fund, which has been plundered under a law concocted by the Federal party, and, to head the list, the outstanding Treasury notes, which are payable out of the accruing revenue of the year. Having thus made up his thirty-six millions of debt, this oracle of Federalism thus proceeds to recommend the payment of all these debts—the funding of them—the distribution of the land revenue—the

heavy imposition of duties on imports—the revival of Internal Improvements—the abolition of the Sub-Treasury, which prevents politicians and others from borrowing the public money, and sinking it in their own pockets, and the prompt establishment of a National Bank; and all this to be done at the extra session. Hear him:

"I hope it will provide for all the fast debts of the Government, and meet all just claims. If demands upon it in a prompt and manly way. If the amount of outstanding debts shall be found to be large, and such as to press upon the Government, I hope they will be funded, and a proper sinking fund provided for their gradual payment."

"I hope that current expenditure—always within the limits of a just economy—will be met by current revenue, derived chiefly from duties on imports."

"I hope to see the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in proper time, distributed among the States. Nothing should postpone this measure of justice short of war, or the pressure of a heavy debt."

"I hope to see the necessary military and naval defences of our country put on a proper footing, that we may not be called to mourn over some sudden disaster or dishonor."

"I hope to see a vigorous but economical prosecution of our works for improving harbors and rivers. It is a commercial matter of the highest importance, and, through commerce, they ought to be prosecuted and paid for."

"Finally, I hope that the cumbersome and dangerous political machine—the Sub-Treasury will be promptly dispensed with; and I hope to see the Government return without delay, to all its constitutional duties touching money and currency; taking the public money out of the hands of the President, and putting it under custody of the law; providing for its safe keeping and ready disbursement without expense to Government; and, by a due exercise of the authority of Congress, providing for the whole country a sound and uniform national currency, and effecting thereby a due regulation of the exchanges; and if all this high duty cannot be exercised without it, then I hope to see a National Bank promptly established for the purpose."

Here is the work for the extra session, officially stated in a leading speech by a luminary of the Federal party; and, let it be remembered, that if they carry the elections so tyrannically forced on for the May session, these measures will all be adopted! The whole of them! and the stamp of perpetuity given to them by the creation of a Bank strong enough to perpetuate the reign of the Federal party.

In looking over the items which compose this thirty-six millions of public debt, the reader will perceive that eight and a half millions of it are on account of annuities, or investments for Indians. Now the question is, how came these annuities and investments to accrue? The answer is, for purchases of Indian lands. The next question is, how were they expected to be paid when the land was bought from the Indians? Answer, by selling it to our citizens, and putting the money in the Treasury. This third question is, what Mr. Barnard, and all the Federalists, intend to do with this money? Answer, squander it among the States.

Such is the new national debt, which the Federalists mean to fasten upon the country at the unconstitutional extra session—funding schemes.

It is time for the country to wake up—to rouse up from its lethargy. The country is in danger. A crisis approaches. Disastrous objects are to be accomplished by foul means. The special elections will be mockeries, and were intended to be so; the called session will be the Saturnalia of Federalism—the millennium of stock-jobbers and political gamblers—the scene of profligate and tyrannical legislation for party, partizan, and individual purposes, at which the Federalists in General Hamilton's time would have blushed with shame!

#### UNITED STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing over the mass of the details of active and suspended debt, the committee stated that but a small proportion were regular mercantile transactions; and the report stated that under this head 45 individuals and firms owed upwards of \$20,000 each; 15 upwards of \$50,000 each; and 9 upwards of \$100,000 each. In another part, it was said that 32 individuals had loans of more than \$20,000 each, and more than four others had loans amounting to \$560,000.

The relative statements of the Bank were then given, for the years 1836-39 and 41. On loans of \$12,000,000 raised in Europe, there was a loss of more than \$1,000,000, produced mainly by the disadvantageous circumstances under which these loans were raised. Mr. Jaudon received \$7,000 a year as cashier, and when he was appointed agent in England, the Bank allowed him \$5,000 for loss on the sale of his furniture in this city, and more than \$1,000 for the expenses of himself and family in going to London. \$20,000 was named in one place as having been paid to Barrings. \$1,000 a year had been paid to Mr. Jaudon's brother for his services. The sums for foreign agents' expenses, up to 1841, we understand to have been \$175,041.07; and not to enter into details, we also understood that the whole sum for foreign agency and loan expenses in Europe, from the appointment of Mr. Jaudon in England to the same date, was \$335,975. The Bank had borrowed more money in Europe than it had of active debt in America. In one year, 1837, the loans had increased more than \$7,000,000, while the discounts had decreased about \$9,000,000.

Several officers of the Bank had engaged in large operations with money obtained from the Bank, and large sums have been loaned to speculators and undertakings by companies, in which they had been engaged, and large sums lost. Business men had not been assisted as they should have been. From March, 1835, the power had in a great measure passed from the directors into the hands of the officers of the Bank, who formed themselves into a kind of exchange committee. They did pretty much as they liked, and kept no books, very few vouchers, and much of the large business they transacted did not appear on the discount books. In March, 1839, the bills receivable were about \$6,000,000; in 1837, \$8,000,000; in 1838, \$7,000,000; in 1839, \$6,000,000; in 1840, \$1,041,700; and in 1841, they were reduced to only \$176,954! These bill accounts had been settled in various ways, or transferred under other heads. Included in the above, twenty-one individuals, firms and companies, had received \$100,000 each and upwards; and one firm, within a certain time, upwards of \$400,000. The report went on to cite particular cases, in which certain ex-officers of the Bank had become indebted to the institution in very large sums, all of which were named, and had settled their accounts by stocks, real way shares, lands, &c.

The history of the great cotton speculations of the Bank in connection with the well known firms at Liverpool, was then entered upon. In 1837, up to July, we understood the amount advanced for the purchase of cotton was \$2,188,000, and that the whole of the cotton transactions were \$3,900,000. In the first periods of the great cotton

speculations, a profit was realized—but by the last shipments \$800,000 had been lost. Several of the ex-officers of the Bank were described as having settled large amounts with Texas bonds, Vick-burg stock, land lots and similar securities, mostly at par—when they were released from all liability. There had been large loans and transactions for years, on the part of the officers, without the sanction of the directors. An ex-officer had taken a loan of \$500,000 of the Reading Railroad, in his individual capacity, and the Bank had afterwards assumed the responsibility. In the profit and loss account, an item in relation to bank notes amounting to \$400,000 was deemed by the Committee to be unsatisfactory. Another item of \$600,000 had not been properly accounted for, and letters had been addressed to some of the ex-officers who were presumed to be in a condition to explain the mode in which the \$600,000 had been expended—but no replies had yet been received.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, April 23, 1841.

#### PRESIDENT TYLER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

This paper may be found in our columns of to-day. We are neither disappointed in any previously formed expectations, nor at all surprised at its character. Notwithstanding the many strong professions of strict Republican doctrines always heretofore made by Mr. Tyler—some of which we published last week—we have taken it for granted that very little could be any possibility be expected from one, who had been consorting with as bad company, politically, as Mr. Tyler has for some time past; consequently it has seemed to us that no hope could reasonably be indulged, of the probability even, of his rejecting the influence of the ultra-Federalists who surround him.—His address, while artfully covered by a flimsy gauze of fair professions, and an affectation of candid dealing, is very far from being either clear or satisfactory on any of the great questions before the country, upon which a distinct expression was to be expected. His intimations however, are such as to render it obvious enough that he will shape his Administration in conformity to the Federal policy of Clay and Webster; and the fact that this party universally hail it with delighted gratification, is quite sufficient to decide that Republicanism has nothing to hope from him.

The Address expresses the same sensitive apprehensions that are so generally professed by the Federal party in their hypocritical cant, of danger to our liberties from a concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, while their utmost efforts are directed to the overthrow of the Constitution by the insidious and much more dangerous assaults of the associated money power. He is clear and comprehensive on the subject of proscription and removals from office. All office-holders who have had the presumption to consider themselves as free American citizens, and to exercise their privileges as such, may expect the consequences;—their sentence is pronounced—they go to the guillotine.

While on the subject of expenditures, he lets drop a Tariff hint,—that "necessary burdens"—that is—additional Tariff taxes, ought to be resorted to, "to supply any deficiencies in the revenue." Now as his Federal friends insist that there will be a deficiency, and are in favor of paying the State debts by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, of purpose to create one, of course, he would approve "necessary burdens" in the shape of another Protective Tariff to supply it afterwards.

In reference to the Sub-Treasury plan he says: "I regard existing enactments as unwise, and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive."—So regarding them, it follows that he will heartily approve their repeal. This done, he will "promptly give his sanction to any constitutional measure, which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium," &c. To any constitutional measure originating in Congress!—What measure is expected to originate there except a National Bank charter? Does not every body know this to be the Federal Clay substitute for the Sub-Treasury, although the party have not dared to avow it openly to the country? And this measure John Tyler has under all circumstances, and in every form pronounced unconstitutional, and dangerous. How then is he to get over his repeatedly expressed opinion against it? Who does not understand that his intended deferential "resort to the Fathers of the great Republican School" to decide upon the constitutionality of a Bank, is all still, an unworthy subterfuge?—It signifies, that having abandoned his own interpretation of the meaning of the Constitution, he will set himself to hunt up precedents to excuse his intended treacherous desertion of principle, and to justify an act, which would be a shameful violation of his whole life's professions, in adopting the "sage views," and ultra-Federal policy of the premiers Clay and Webster.

Mr. Tyler has chosen to pursue the line of conduct that will blot the fair fame of his past political life, and gain him no honor in the future.—The Federal party may flatter him now, but they neither respect him, nor will they honor him hereafter. He must be distrusted by all parties—for, undoubtedly, if he now abandons his Republican faith, he can henceforth expect no confidence or consideration from the Democratic party.

Thos. Darlap—the successor of Mr. Biddle the "great financier," has resigned the Presidency of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and William Drayton, formerly of South Carolina, has been elected President.

#### "AWFUL DISCLOSURES."

The stockholders of the United States Bank have lately been investigating the affairs of that institution, and the transactions of fraud and corruption brought to the light have greatly astonished, and vastly infuriated, the good citizens of Philadelphia, and all others there attending. They seem absolutely ferocious against Nicholas Biddle, "the financier," and all others who were "in authority" over the Bank, so that the odium now existing against Mr. Biddle is quite equal to the popularity of his palmy days.

The most of the Bank "gulls" are probably beginning to have a strong suspicion that the Republicans were not very far from right in their opinion of "old Nick" and his pandemonium of corruption and inquiry. In a public meeting of the Stockholders, many hinted plainly the propriety of sending Nicholas to the penitentiary to keep the company of one Dr. Dyott, a poor devil who had the tenacity to follow Mr. Biddle's example, and go to banking on his own hook, for which he was convicted of swindling and put in the penitentiary. But, think of it—to talk of putting Nicholas Biddle, "the greatest financier in the world," into the penitentiary! Just suppose that any Democrat four years—or even two years ago, had hinted that it might come to this, the Bank party would have considered him guilty of an enormity little short of sacrilege, and every little Federal Editor in the land would have assailed him with abuse and denunciation. The Republican Editors used to be "used by the creatures of his power for calling the great financier "old Nick"—now, the Federal Stockholders themselves, think this too mild, and call him nam as that we would rather not mention here. In the mean-while old Nick is not disposed to be still a fool, trampled on and kicked like a dead carcass by his old worshippers—he has started up, and taken the field with all fury.—His letters this time, are not addressed to his old friend and correspondent John Q. Adams, but to Mr. Clayton of Delaware, who seems to sympathize with him in his financial troubles.—We hope they will go on exposing each other. When rogues fall out, honest people have some chance of getting their rights, says the old adage. The exhibition will show what we have long believed and asserted, that the United States Bank has been a sink of iniquitous corruption, and a den of thieves.

Will the people of the South desire to have another—above all, will they suffer a new "monster" to be fixed on the country for 50 years to come?

#### A WARNING TO THE PEOPLE.

The late astounding developments of the frauds and swindling practiced in the management of Biddle's United States Bank, ought to arouse the people of this essentially Bank-ridden country to a perception of the true character, and dangerous tendency of such an Institution.—The profligate and unscrupulous managers of this concern have sunk over twenty millions of the Stockholders' money in their private speculations, and political bribery. The money of the people, had been, as the Federalists wished it, in the keeping of this Bank, where would it now be?

A Philadelphia paper, the *Pennsylvanian*, publishes the report of its ruined condition, and says:

"It would be as easy to treat an avalanche, as to attempt silently to stand up against the torrent of public opinion as it now sets. What a change we have here. Once the assumption that the public treasures were not safe in the custody of the United States Bank was made to convulse the nation for years. Revolutions and blood were scarcely regarded as a sufficient atonement for the 'removal of the deposits.' To doubt the immaculate purity of the Bank, why the stake itself was not enough to expiate the crime. And more recently—within a few weeks in fact, it was warning against 'Pennsylvania interests,' forthwith, to hint anything about the management of the said institution. There has occurred strange miracles, and as is sincerely to be hoped that such developments as that now laid before the public will have a tendency for the future to check the course of charlatanism and humbug, no matter how magnificent the pretension, and cause men to think for themselves. Every one must now be convinced that there has been enough, and more than enough, of obsequious following and of blind reliance."

BELA BADGER, the chief of the "pipe layers" in Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President Naval officer in Philadelphia, in place of John Horn removed. There never has been a greater disregard of all appearances, and of every propriety than the appointment of this notorious "pipe layer" to the important office which has been bestowed on him, in direct violation of every pledge, and promise before the last election, and of every profession daily made by the Federal managers at Washington, with ostentatious hypocrisy, against bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the purity of elections. This man is proven and admitted to have been an active leader in the planning and carrying out of the "pipe laying" frauds, the most enormous villainy ever attempted in this or any other country, to set aside the voice of the majority and violate the right of suffrage by the aid of hired voters;—and now the party who object to an office-holder's expressing even the right of expressing his opinion as a free American citizen, remove an officer, to make way for this notorious chief of scoundrels. What next from the "righteous party?"

The Boston Atlas, Daniel Webster's leading Federal organ in Massachusetts, some time ago said of the name Whig, claimed exclusively by the party, as we all know for several years. "It seems to us that all occasion for the use of the term Whig has ceased." In this summary way is the "term Whig" disposed of by the patriotic party. It has served their purpose—humbugged the gulls, and they are now willing to throw it aside—but let them keep it, say we, the charm which hung around it is broken—disgraced and prostituted to the purposes of Federalism, it has become alike odious. Whiggery and Federalism are identical—let them keep the "term Whig."



Bank of that of cur- an- of Theyiddle, "in now to the bably at their um of priety up to had, and was iary. a Bid. to the t four that have short in the d de- to be calling federal, and ention posed like a has ery. to his dams, seems les. other, some dge. long Bank a den have mon- ars to frauds ent of be the a serious agate sunk they in iber- deral where pub- says: as, as treat ment of the the were the im- itself more was ooth, and sales, top- have of agn- k for nced ough. ers." Presi- ce of een a every orious has every and of man- cry, about a man active and the dlamy to set te the —and 's ex- pation cer, to adre- a lead- time sively years- of the way is tritic sugged row it charm and it has ralism ig."

The Washington letter writer of a Baltimore Federal paper in mentioning the proofs which Mr. Tyler has given of his determination to co-operate cordially and fully with the Federal party, says: "He has expressed the utmost confidence in the present Heads of the different Departments, and his entire approval of what has been already done, and his earnest desire that they may continue to conduct, on all great questions of public policy." This being so, if he has the "utmost confidence" in Daniel Webster and the rest of the Federal Cabinet, Francis Granger and all, and if their whole system of proscriptio so far has his "entire approval,"—there can be no question about his course hereafter. He goes the whole figure for Hartford Convention Federalism.

A Philadelphia Whig paper speaking of late developments concerning the transactions of the United States Bank, says: "Loans to a large amount had been made to some of the officers of the Bank, and other persons, for the purpose of speculation, when the business community were refused accommodations, and settlements were afterwards made with these parties on the most disadvantageous terms." This brief sentence is a comprehensive history of the favoritism and abuse practiced by that Institution, and some others, for the benefit of partisans and officers to the injury of the public.

The blue light Federalists of the North not satisfied with their abuse and prostitution of the name Whig to their party purposes, have the unblushing impudence to call themselves Democrats—"Jeffersonian Democrats!" It is thus they would "fill the good name" of the Democracy to cover their odious principles. We shall hear them next claiming to be good and true *loco focos*.

Of the old notes of the United States Bank \$750,000 are yet outstanding, and will probably never be presented for redemption, a greater part of them no doubt being worn out and destroyed. Who loses and who gains this \$750,000? The people of the country lose, and the Bank gains it. This is one of the ways that Banks and bank men get rich without labor, by the toil of others.

A bloody war is now waging between the Kansas and Pawnee tribes of Indians in the North-west, in consequence of a most villainous, cowardly and inhuman massacre committed by a Kansas band of sixty-five warriors on a number of Pawnee women and children left by the warriors of their nation in camp. The Kansas murdered all but eleven of the women and children out of a large number. The war in consequence will be a bloody and relentless one.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.—This distinguished Senator was 58 years old on the 17th last month.

Tennessee.—We see by our Tennessee papers, that the gubernatorial canvass has been commenced in that State with spirit and activity, both candidates being in the field.—The Democratic party seem to be fully aroused, and in high hopes of success. They certainly have every reason for confidence in the distinguished ability of their indefatigable champion and candidate.—Gov. Polk is a host in himself, and judging by their abuse of him—a very good sign,—must carry dismay into the Federal ranks wherever he goes.

The Federal majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a bill relieving the Banks from the penalties of the last year's law which compelled them to resume specie payments, and granting them permission to stay suspended an indefinite time—as long as they pleased. Gov. Potter placed his veto on it.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided unanimously that Congress has no right, under the clause of the Constitution giving it power to regulate commerce among the States, to prohibit the transportation of slaves from State to State. This is contrary to the repeatedly avowed opinion of the now Premier, the Hon. Mr. Webster.

Alabama.—The Governor of this State some time ago issued his Proclamation conveying the Legislature on last Monday, for the purpose of providing by special enactment for the election of members to represent Alabama in the Extra Session of Congress. As by the law of last Session of the Legislature, the State elects hereafter by General Ticket, she will, doubtless, have a full Democratic representation next Congress. The people of Alabama are paying for the Extra Session of Congress by an Extra Session of their Legislature. "The fruits of a Whig economy and reform."

The New York Courier & Enquirer, edited by the notorious Jas. Watson Webb, calls the Federal Whigs "the righteous party." Think of the idea of such a fellow's talking about "the righteous party," of which he is one of the organs,—Bela Badger and Gleanworth the chief "pipe layers," and Henry Clay the principal leader!

Connecticut.—The elections in this State have resulted, as was expected, in favor of the Federal Abolition ticket to Congress, and a Federal majority in the Legislature, though by a diminished majority in the popular vote. The incendiary fanatic, Truman Smith, is returned at the head of the Congressional delegation.

A four mile race came off over the Louisiana Course, near New Orleans last month, horses:—Grey Medoe, Altior, and Denizen;—Grey Medoe winner—four heats in the following time:—7m. 35s.—8m. 19s.—7m. 52s.—8m. 17s. If, as was said, the first heat was run in 7m. 35s., it is the best time ever made in America.

A Cincinnati paper states that 33 Steamboats were built at that place last year—1840—worth from \$15,000, to \$40,000 each, and amounting in the aggregate cost to \$892,000.

A mammoth steamer.—A steamer has been lately built at Pittsburgh, to run on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, which is the largest boat now on the Western waters. Its dimensions are 228 feet in length, 60 feet beam, and 12 feet hold, with wheels 36 feet in diameter.

The Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky have issued their proclamation requiring elections to be held for members to the next Congress in time for the Extra Session. In Tennessee on the 6th May—in Kentucky the last of the present month.

Gov. Polk of Tennessee has published an address to the people of that State assigning his reasons for declining to convene an Extra Session of the Legislature, merely for the purpose of electing Senators to the United States Senate in time for the Extra Session of Congress.

President Tyler is stated to be 51 years of age.

Santa Anna is a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, opposed by Gomez Farias.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognise His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverent approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and our Country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 18, 1841.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE CAUSE OF GENERAL HARRISON'S DEATH.

The following letter from Washington is published in a Whig journal, the Philadelphia North American of yesterday. It was written, as our readers will see, before the death of the President, and is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the late President's life. It is a letter which, we think, will be read with interest and profit by all who are concerned with the history of the late President's life. It is a letter which, we think, will be read with interest and profit by all who are concerned with the history of the late President's life.

Correspondence of the North American.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1841.

H. CROCK, P. M.

Although we do not cease to be anxious about the President, the reports of his health to-day, by his physicians, are more flattering, as to tomorrow is the ninth day of critical period of his disease. What foundation there is for this opinion I do not know, but it appears to be common, as if derived from the usual history of the disease. If God should be pleased to restore him, we shall look back with wonder, that any man could have stood so much. I do not think that the President has been well since the day of his inauguration. The arrangements of that day were exceedingly ill judged. Instead of riding in a carriage he was mounted on horseback, to ride through the dust of Pennsylvania Avenue, to receive, uncovered for the whole distance, the acclamations of the people. His dress was as white as a miller's when he arrived at the Capitol, and he was so faint with the sufferings of such a journey, that alcohol and other appliances were required to bathe his head and temples.

Then there was the effort of speaking for an hour and a half to 40,000 people, a sufficient effort for any man of ordinary strength. Then to return in the same way to the White House, exposed the whole distance to a cool air, with all the pores of his body open by the effort he had made. Then instead of retiring and taking refreshment, to stand several hours till that vast assemblage of people could pass through his mansion and be introduced to him. The evening, too, was spent in public at home, besides visiting several dancing assemblies, till a late hour of the night. Think of all this! Why, it was enough to kill any body.

From that day I do not think the General has been well. Then the exceeding, the humanely well, that has been practised upon him, till his confinement this day week, by taking advantage of his hospitality and kindness, throwing his house from morning till bedtime, without regard to hours, and forcing him to keep a common table for all at breakfast, dinner and tea! One day, when it might be supposed that this rush was principally over, he had sixteen invited guests to dinner, and was obliged to extend the tables for sixty! of course all this would make a scene of confusion, like a hotel on the arrival of fifty unexpected passengers by steamboat. But the worst of all was, that every one had business. How could any human being endure such an everlasting excitement?

The Washington letter writer of the Journal of Commerce confirms this account in the following paragraph:

"Many have prognosticated the death of General Harrison at an early day. Mr. J. Q. Adams, among others, said he could not survive the change of life and habits. Some said he exposed himself

too much, and was too fond of affecting the habits of youth and vigor. Many noticed with alarm, his carelessness of his health, when he walked from the rail road depot, on his arrival in this city, through sleet and snow, to the City Hall, bare-headed—refusing even to have an umbrella held over him."

The testimony of Mr. Adams, who understands the means of preserving health and the usual facilities as well as any man, carries much weight.

Some of the newspapers are giving the public anecdotes of the last days of General Harrison.—The following deserves to be recorded among the rest: A gentleman from Cincinnati called upon him shortly before his late illness. "Sir," said the President, receiving him with great cordiality, and speaking with great energy, "I am glad with all my heart to see you, for I know that you do not want an office." No words said the gentleman who related this circumstance, could more emphatically express the constant annoyance to which the President was exposed from the solicitations of office-seekers, and the relief he felt from one visit of disinterested friendship and sympathy.

From the Globe.

THE POLITICAL FRIENDS OF GENERAL HARRISON SACRIFICING HIS REPUTATION.

While those who have profited by General Harrison's popularity are making the greatest ostentation of grief for effect at this moment they are nevertheless seeking to throw on him the blame of their own acts, which could blast his future fame. We learn from undoubted sources, although not from the individuals concerned, that after the accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, persons have been sent for by the Secretary, and told that their removal had been ordered by the late President; and without pretending any offence or failure in duty, or other ground of proscriptio, they were forthwith dismissed. This course of carrying back proscriptio, is doubtless intended to make the impression that the victims of the present hour suffer on the direction of the deceased President. In this way every man who is struck down and every ruined family, are made to feel that their wretchedness is a legacy from one to whom all political wickedness relented when the cold vault closed upon him and his earthly hours.

We understand from unquestionable sources of information, that General Harrison was utterly opposed to the whole system of proscriptio. We published yesterday, Mr. Preston's announcements in the Senate, which were unquestionably made with General Harrison's privity and consent, after his arrival in Washington, for the purpose of preparing his political friends for an acquiescence in his carrying out the solemn pledge he had made on the subject pending the canvass. But the moment his Cabinet were installed, they contrived to defeat his determination. We learn that his Cabinet assumed a right to decide upon a subject in regard to which they had only a right to advise; and that, by a majority of four to two, they voted down the will of the President in regard to a subject which involves the livelihood of so many thousands who have no skill or means to support their families except by the employments which they have devoted the prime of life to learn. The fate of all these people, (if we are to credit this statement, which we have from a source not likely to be mistaken, and which is confirmed by a multitude of circumstances, which out the fact beyond question,) has been put at the mercy of a Cabinet, by its own decision; and the well known intentions of the President, and all his pledges to them, are set at naught.

Against this course we have reason to believe, both Mr. Bell and Mr. Badger set their faces. It is just to them that the fact should be known to the country. We proceed to recapitulate the facts which prove that some mode was adopted by General Harrison's principal functionaries to supersede his authority in regard to removals and appointments. If it were not done upon the British plan to which we have alluded and which makes the Council Board of Ministers supreme over the Chief Magistrate it will be incumbent on the Webster Cabinet to explain the cases to which we refer otherwise and consistently with the honor of the late President.

It is known and can be proved beyond doubt, that President Harrison gave positive assurance to several that they should not be removed, and yet they were removed almost simultaneously with the President's promise to the contrary. This was the case of Mr. Livingston of New York. The same and we believe, which carried him the assurance, obtained from the Chief, that he would not be removed, carried a letter of dismission from the Minister. So, we understand, Gen. Harrison assured Col. Johnson that his nephew, Mr. Ward, should not be removed as Solicitor of the Land Office. He had been appointed subsequently to the Presidential election, on the elevation of Mr. McRoberts, his predecessor to the Senate; and therefore could not be suspected even of having used any official influence against the late President. He was moreover a man of great moderation in politics, and had never offended the prejudices of his opponents by any vehemence. We are told that the President took occasion, when Col. Johnson dined with him, to advert to this estimable young officer as the son of his friend and comrade, Colonel Ward—one of the bravest and best of the Kentuckians; to put his guest, who fought the battle of the Thames, at ease about the fate of his nephew. He told him he should not be removed; and yet he was removed immediately; and what makes it more remarkable, is the fact that Mr. Crittenden was consulted about Mr. Ward's accepting the appointment, when tendered by Mr. Van Buren. As it was known that Mr. Crittenden was to be one of General Harrison's Cabinet, it was thought well to let him know that the appointment would not be accepted, if he supposed the appointee would not be agreeable to the new Administration. Mr. Crittenden we are informed, advised the acceptance of the place; and yet neither the countenance of a member of the Cabinet, nor the word of the President could save the officer, who came within none of the pretenses for the proscriptio as declared in the Cabinet Circular. There is a multitude of similar cases, which show that the President was overruled in his determination in regard to particular instances; but the testimony is still more direct that he was overruled against his own decided convictions of propriety in regard to the principle, and against all his feelings and wishes.

To almost every person he talked with, he expressed his repugnance to the proscriptio as it progressed. To two highly respectable gentlemen of this city—who happened to go to him at the moment when the wife of an expelled clerk was making representations of the distress in which herself and children were involved by the deprivation—he expressed his unqualified abhorrence of the system which was carried on in his name. It is adverted to in detail by a correspondent, who has had opportunity to ascertain many facts in relation to the affecting circumstances that harass-

ed the close of General Harrison's life, and hastened his death. The scene of his death—led, however, showed in the most affecting manner, the state of his feelings in regard to the matter, that had engrossed them from the moment he had entered office. From persons who arrived and watched by him, it is known that whenever his mind began to wander, he gave utterance to the secret thoughts that oppressed him, and he continually recurred to the distressing scenes he had recently passed through. Sometimes he would say, "My dear madam, I did not direct that your husband should be turned out. I did not know it. I tried to prevent it." On other occasions he would say, "My dear madam, I am sorry—I am sorry—I am sorry." Again: "These applications, will they never cease?" From different, and unquestionable sources, we are informed that the malady of his heart, which broke out into expressions in his partial delirium, or when his mind was abstracted in a sort of slumber, half awakened by his anguish, constantly manifested itself by uttering some snatches of sentences like those we have quoted. And we have little doubt that the last words, which were written down, and have been given to the public, were, like those which preceded them the transcript of the thoughts which oppressed him when the fever seized him. "I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." How naturally would this have been addressed to Mr. Webster, when pressing for proscriptio without cause—to one who just before the election, had declared that he understood the Constitution differently from Mr. Madison—to one who said the President had no constitutional power to remove at pleasure, and without delinquency on the part of the officer. How aptly (the fancy supposing an altercation on this all engrossing topic with the sufferer) would this appeal have been to Mr. Webster, and his "constitutional" understanding, upon the subjects of removals?

"Sir, I would have you understand the Constitution and carry it out." The bodily pangs brought back, and forced into expression, the thoughts that tortured the mind. The kind hearted victim of a cruel cabinet policy rebuked in the unconscious accents of his failing organs (physical and mental), the vindictive spirits who stood around him. They now load his memory with the odium of their own acts, and would convert the most miraculous condemnation, wrung from his lips by the torture they inflicted, into a sanction of their tyrannical conduct.

A Disappointment.—The abolitionists boasted, while Gen. Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency and after his election, that no slave holder should ever again be President of the United States. President Tyler is, we learn, a slave-holder, in whose election the abolitionists were instrumental. The abolitionists will learn that there is a Power that can overrule the wild spirit of fanaticism, as well as disappoint the ambitious aspirations of crafty and dishonest politicians.—Raleigh Standard.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 8.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

(Nine days later from England.)

The steamer Acadia, arrived at Boston, yesterday, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 19th of March, inclusive.

The arrival of the packet ship England, on the 10th of March, and that of the steam packet Columbia on the 16th, revived the alarm and angry excitement occasioned by the report of Mr. Pickens earlier in the month.

The rumors current when the British Queen left England, concerning divers ships and squadrons having died away. Touching the ships named as being under orders for immediate equipment, it is now said that their destination is China. But, per contra, the Hampshire Telegraph has the following:

We have this day learned that our Government, in order to prepare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of McLeod, have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for North America—two of which are the 19th and 84th Regiments, now in Ireland. It is also stated, in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville, on the 27th ult., officially announced to Mr. Guizot, that the English Government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course a fleet of steamers will form part of such an expedition.

We give an extract from the Dublin Pilot, understood to be Mr. O'Connell's paper:

"WAR—ENGLAND vs. IRELAND.—The time approaches when England may be free. England may declare war, but who will war for England? Ireland? What! pay taxes, and shed our blood? And for what? Why should Ireland war against France? There is no Irish feeling to be gratified, no Irish interest to be promoted, by such a war. What has Ireland done to France, or France to Ireland, that we should shed each others blood? France invades Ireland—well, where in her complicated embarrassments will England find troops to defend Ireland, and preserve her province? Will Ireland defend herself, or leave the battle to the belligerents, and make no choice between masters? It is plain that England does not calculate on Irish co-operation."

A war against America is a war against Friends. Were England never our tyrant, nor Ireland her slave, we would war reluctantly; but as it is—no we cannot war with America; our hearts forbid it—our hands would be powerless. We cannot swell the ranks of such a battle—and for what? For love of England?"

FRANCE.—The anticipation of war between Great Britain and the United States excited much feeling in Paris. Most of the journals spoke of it as a thing to be deprecated, while a few, and among them *La Presse*, said to be the organ of Count Mole, gave utterance to feelings of exultation little creditable to their judgment or their moral sense.

We are requested to announce DAVID KERNS, as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce E. R. BIRCKHEAD, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Col. JAMES McCLELLAND, of Statesville, as a candidate for Brigadier General for the 15th Brigade of Militia, composed of the Counties of Iredell, Burke, and Yancey.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian." July 3, 1840.

Blanks For Sale Here.

MARRIED.

In this Town, on the 29th instant, by the Rev. John D. School, Mr. E. P. HADEN to Miss SUSAN, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hudson, of this Town. In this Town, on the 18th instant, by Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., Mr. JAMES BROWN, of Davidson County, to Miss CHARLOTTE VERNON.

DIED.

At his residence in Anson County, of violent inflammation of the lungs, on the night of Sunday the 4th inst., Mr. MICHAEL BEARD in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was a native of this place—was born, raised, and lived here for a number of years. No man was more esteemed as a neighbor, or valued as an exemplary member of society in the circle of his influence. His integrity of character and kindness of heart endeared him to all his acquaintances. His family mourn in his death the loss of a kind husband and indulgent father, but not without the consolation of feeling that, full of years, he has left this earthly scene of trouble to enter into the fruition of a better life. He endured his last painful illness with exemplary fortitude, and at last passed away with resigned composure in the confident trust of a blessed immortality.—(Chowan.)

At his residence in La Grange, Tennessee, on Sunday morning, March 14th, 1841, STEPHEN K. SNEED, Esq., formerly of Greenville County in this State, and for several years Clerk of the County Court of that County.

In Wilmington, on the 2d instant, Mrs. ELIZA M. OWEN, wife of Geo. James Owen.

In this County, on the 12th instant, very suddenly, Mrs. LEAH J. ENOUR, wife of Peter Enour, and daughter of the late Peter Lantz, aged 48 years. Also, in the same house, on the 12th instant, very suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET LENTZ, widow of Peter Lantz, aged 66 years.—They were consistent and exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, and although they were taken away without a moment's warning, their relatives and friends need not sorrow as those that have no hope.—(Communicated.)

In Mecklenburg county, on the 17th instant, after a long and painful illness, Col. EVAN ALEXANDER, aged about 44 years.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIE COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1841.

L. H. Austen } Attachment Levied on Land.  
William March } Do.  
Same vs. Same } Do.  
William Haden } Do.  
William March } Do.  
Miller and Bingham } Do.  
William March } Do.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William March, in these Cases, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in the town of Salisbury, notifying said defendant, to be and to appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Davie, at the Court-house in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him, and the land levied upon condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John Clement, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Mocksville, the 4th Monday in February, 1841. JOHN CLEMENT, Clk.

April 23, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Governor.

over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency WILLIAM H. HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C., Chapter 72d.) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my Proclamation, further require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time aforesaid, and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives, in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor: J. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

April 2, 1841.

Doets. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841.

Corn and Oats for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has within two miles of Salisbury, a large quantity of CORN and OATS for Sale; also, some cattle and hogs.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 2, 1841.

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL valuable Negroes for Sale. Enquire at this Office. [Salisbury, April 9.]

Wanted,

As an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at this Office. Salisbury, March 12, 1841.



